

ST. SLAUGHTER  
BALTIĆ GERMAN'S

Berlin Hears of New St. Bartholomew's Night in North Provinces

DRIVEN BACK IN POSEN  
Poles Hurl German Army Back to North Bank of Netze River

By the Associated Press  
Berlin, Jan. 11.—The Bolsheviks are slaughtering the Germans in the sections of the Baltic provinces which have recently come under Red control, according to Herr Winning, the former German Minister to the Baltic provinces.

He reports extremely bad conditions at Riga and other parts of Livonia and Courland now in Bolshevik hands, with the Baltic Germans the objects of an attack recalling the historic St. Bartholomew's night.

Three men from the German legation, who remained behind in Riga, relying upon their diplomatic immunity, were arrested, the former minister reports, and their public funds, amounting to \$90,000 marks, were confiscated.

Heavy fighting is reported between Poles and Germans in the province of Posen. The Germans captured Carlikau, in the northern part of the province, were taking the place by assault. They were compelled later, however, through the arrival of Polish reserves, to withdraw to the north bank of the Netze. The Germans have been compelled to abandon Kolmar, in the face of superior numbers, but they are reported holding the north bank of the Netze.

Fighting in the province of Posen is reported to be in progress, with the trend favorable to the Germans.

The Polish council at Posen has issued a proclamation formally assuming supreme rule in the entire province. Decrees, it is stated, will be issued concerning the introduction of the Polish language in the schools and the export of foodstuffs.

Unless command of the province can be regained by the Germans the action of the Poles appears seriously to threaten the provisioning of all northern Germany.

Arhangal, Jan. 11.—(By A. P.)—The new positions of the Americans, Russians and Poles on the River Onega sector were subjected to a heavy Bolshevik machine-gun fire Thursday. The Allied positions on this sector now are at a village about eight miles in the rear of the farthest point reached in the advance of last week. The withdrawal is believed in order to give the troops good billets.

After a few days of extremely cold weather, the Northern Russian front again has become unusually warm for this season of the year. There has been another heavy snowfall.

President Hits at Economic Issues

Continued from Page One  
that the opening of communication and transportation is the greatest thing the Allies can do to help his new republic combat the danger of Bolshevism which threatens it. The necessity exists also for restoring industry in the victorious countries to afford employment to demobilized soldiers.

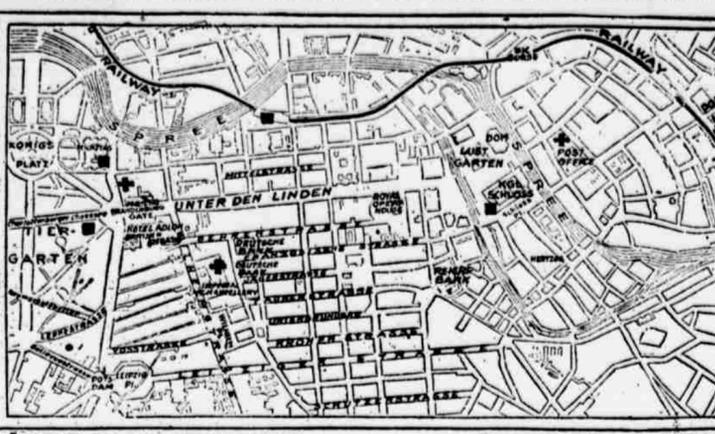
Demobilization is a growing issue. The agitation in England against the return to France of soldiers there on leave is typical. France also wants her soldiers returned home, and some sort of release, subject to recall at an indefinite future date, is now proposed as a compromise measure in place of demobilization. The demobilized forces can only be set to work when industry is fully restored, and industry can be fully restored only with the blockade greatly relaxed.

The nations are growing restless while the statesmen slowly, and with infinite suspicion of each other, untie the knots that had to be tied during the war. While the Bolsheviks threaten to gain the upper hand in Berlin, anxious statesmen say we must hurry, but haste is one thing not to be found in Paris.

"EMERGENCY" GAS RATES  
Atlantic City Company Permitted to Make Designated Surcharges  
Trenton, N. J., Jan. 11.—After denying increased rates petitioned for by the Atlantic City Gas Company, the Public Utility Commission today allowed emergency rates. These include a graduated fixed service charge in addition to a charge for gas actually consumed. For three and five light meters the charge is to be twenty-five cents per month for each connected light meter, and for each one light increase in capacity, along with an emergency surcharge at the rate of twenty-five cents per 100 cubic feet of gas consumed, to be added to the schedule of rates in force prior to June 20, 1918.

The board permits these rates to become effective from January 9 last.

WHERE EBERT FORCES AND REDS ARE BATTLING



HELD BY THE GOVERNMENT HELD BY THE REDS  
The map shows the chief points of contest in the struggle in Berlin between the Ebert-Scheidemann Government forces and those of the Spartans, followers of Dr. Karl Liebknecht.

LIEBKNECHT REPORTED KILLED DURING FIGHTING IN BERLIN

Continued from Page One  
more rifle shots. They no longer shock pedestrians, who have become accustomed to this and behave very sensibly.

Soldiers Clear Streets  
But suddenly soldiers, guarding the street corners, shout to the people, "Clear the streets for action!" There is a wild rush hither and thither, because nobody knows which way the bullets will fly. The soldiers fire a few shots from some window where they have, or believe they have, discovered villainous Spartans aiming their guns on the Government's defenders. Sometimes the soldiers merely point their guns at suspected windows and shoot to frighten the inhabitants into closing them.

In the newspaper district, however, matters have assumed a much more serious aspect. The buildings of the Vorwarts, Tageblatt, Vossische Zeitung, Lokal Anzeiger and Wolff's agency still form formidable forts, which have been held for the last three days by the fighting continuing night and day. The Donhof-Platz is now the principal base for attacks on the Spartans' center, while the Bellevue-Platz serves as a base for operations against the Vorwarts.

It may seem extraordinary that these forts hold so long, but the difficulty of attack are very great. It will be remembered that years ago two criminals, harried in buildings in White Chapel, in London, held Home Secretary Churchill and a force of infantry and artillery away for days.

New Gun Being Used  
In the case of the Berlin newspapers the attacking parties are handicapped by the desirability of preserving the valuable machinery, which cannot be replaced at present. For this reason no artillery was used by the Government troops, the fighting continuing night and day with a detonation like a weapon of large caliber, which resounded all night and day throughout the whole district, giving the impression that artillery was actually employed.

Immense crowds watch the progress of operations from all safe street corners. There have been quite a number of casualties among the Government troops today, though they are very much more cautious.

The Wilhelm Platz is almost dead today, nobody being permitted to enter from the Landwehrstrasse or Unter den Linden. Now and then desperate Spartans manage to get on the Wilhelm Platz and start firing at the soldiers below. Then parties of the Spartans who are caught re-handled.

The situation at the Wilhelm Platz today was almost as bad as that from which Spartans' handbills were being thrown. The Government troops being driven off the Wilhelm Platz, the Spartans were quickly re-handled.

There was a particularly fierce engagement about noon, when a large number of Spartans, with machine guns, machine guns and hand grenades, accumulated behind the Trinidad church, managed to break the thin line of Government soldiers around the Kaiserhof and most soldiers around the Kaiserhof and most soldiers around the Kaiserhof and most soldiers around the Kaiserhof.

In a true machine gun, placed in the courtyard, raised bullets in place of the Spartans, who tried vainly to place their own machine guns in position.

Spartans Moved Down  
Government soldiers were splashed with blood. They moved down the Landwehrstrasse carrying the machine guns and hand grenades. They were not so lucky that the Spartans did not leave ten wounded on road and four machine guns, which could not be reloaded for nearly an hour with a short fuse was arranged for last afternoon.

About 2:30 p. m. the Spartans arrived during the night from a neighboring district and are in charge of the Chancellor's palace, the Foreign office and other public buildings. The Spartans are now in the hands of the Spartans, who will stand by someone from the Spartans, but they have a very hard task.

This morning several parties of Spartans, managed by going through back streets, lanes and courtyards, to reach the roofs of buildings, and from there they threw their machine guns and hand grenades down into the courtyard, which was heavily evacuated through the gardens which front an Embassy.

There was desperate fighting, man against man on the roofs before the Government troops surrendered the headquarters system.

Suddenly about half-past 1 o'clock a large party of Spartans, heavily armed and with their pockets bulging with hand grenades, descended from the subway and moving north. The Evening Public Ledger correspondent, who happened to be nearby, followed as far as Mohrenstrasse, where the Red entered a building and immediately proceeded to set up a machine gun. A few minutes afterward, however, passengers came rushing up from below. "The Spartans are on the subway," they cried.

All passengers on waiting trains were driven out by them, and within an hour were sent back to the Landwehrstrasse to get on. The Evening Public Ledger correspondent afterward learned that a similar maneuver was carried out at the Potsdamer Platz. Here all trains were stopped and the passengers rudely commanded to get out of the station.

Thus they made the tunnel both west and east of the Kaiserhof station safe, and were evidently preparing a strategic coup against the Chancellor's palace, meaning to accumulate sufficient forces and then emerge upon the Government troops from the Kaiserhof station.

The Government's troops succeeded, after a hard fight, in ejecting

Rebuke Mayor, Clergy Demands

Continued from Page One  
sulted. It has been held up as unclean and immoral, entirely without warrant, for daughters ever been insulted on the streets of Philadelphia. No woman or man who wants to be clean has been molested in this city. Is it fair that the city should be held up to ridicule?

The resolution of the war-time committee of the Interchurch Federation is as follows:  
"Whereas, suit for criminal libel has been brought against the Rev. Dr. Edwin Hays Dolk by a certain police official of this city, we, the members of the war-time commission of the Interchurch Federation, express our entire confidence in the integrity and motives of Doctor Dolk, and we welcome the approaching trial as an opportunity to show to the public the true conditions prevailing in the police department of Philadelphia."

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PARIS REVELED WHEN WILSON ENTERED CITY

"Carnival du President" Lasted All Sunday Night. French Women Play Kissing Games With United States Soldiers

By CLINTON W. GILBERT  
Staff Correspondent of the Evening Public Ledger  
With the Peace Delegation in Europe  
Special Correspondence

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Paris, Dec. 28.—On the crowded Boulevard de Montmartre, a tall young American soldier stood amidst a group of French girls, French soldiers and American soldiers who had joined hands and were playing ring-around-rosy about him. He was a bit of a Puritan and somewhat out of place. At last a French soldier seized him, pushed his face up against that of a French girl in the ring. "Comme ca," he exclaimed as a kiss resulted.

Much applause greeted this bit of enforced internationalism. The ring broke up, seeking new girls or new Yanks to kiss.

Ring-around-rosy and kissing, for all the world like that at country kissing games, were the favorite sports of the Paris crowd celebrating the "carnival du President," which started Saturday, when the President arrived, and lasted all Sunday night.

No Rough House  
You may get some idea of how simple and childlike the French crowd is when it is celebrating. There was little noise, no horns, no rough house work of the sort that prevails in American cities; no fighting, no one even got angry. No loud and harsh tones were ever heard.

The crowd walked from one side of the boulevard to the other and walked back and retraced its steps, laughing, chatting, kissing, dancing, playing ring-around-rosy. It regulated itself. There were no police in sight. It regulated traffic. No vehicles were permitted on the street.

A taxi attempts to cross. A little Frenchman sitting on the seat with the driver is hurrying somewhere with his family. The crowd seizes the vehicle. It engulf it. It rocks it like a ship on an angry sea. It backs it up. The little Frenchman gasps and expletives, but no one harms him. The roar of laughter and gaily drops his voice. It begins to look as if he would say all night the sport of the carnival-makers. Then suddenly the way is opened by one of those spontaneous movements a mob is capable of and the taxi with cheers goes on its way. For the mob knows moderation. It knows when it has gone far enough.

Must Kiss U. S. Soldiers  
Moderation did not include kissing, but then Anglo-Saxon standards of kissing do not agree with French standards. In honor of President Wilson, Paris, that is, the Paris working girl, the girl who turning out shells in the factories had made a victory of French arms possible, decides that the "Sammys," as they call them, must

Unlike the tall young Puritan with which this story begins, the Sammys were not averse. They went in thousands—for the American uniform is commoner in Paris than in any American city—where the kissing was thickest, on the succession of boulevards that lead from Montmartre to the opera, as they had gone once when the storms of shells were thickest at the front. They had firm and faithful allies; French soldiers in their blue were in numbers about equal to the Americans, kissing, dancing, joining hands, and men and girls together of all countries rushing wildly up the boulevard in a long string, or winding themselves around a whole group coralling them thus and kissing them all before letting them free.

Australians, with their big smug beards, lined up on one side; a few English Tommies joined in the international sport with the Parisian mid-

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with it till they were tired, the mob opening up to let it pass. After a block or so it would stop, waiting until new hands should seize it and drag it on. They always volunteered after a few minutes. Then it would make its way from one end of the boulevard to another again and again, continuing like the kissing, the hat snatching and the dancing to the joy of the multitude.

The crowd was never dull. Something always happened. A cannon clattered by. You had to get out of the way of a lot of men and girls who, hand in hand, were rushing up the street only to wrap themselves around a group and start a ring-around-rosy. If you were a civilian a girl rushed up to you, announced that you were President Wilson and kissed you energetically.

Every one laughed. All was gaiety in the greatest and jolliest celebration ever seen in Paris. Only the signing of peace will call out a bigger and happier crowd.

ARMISTICE NOT CONTINUED

Foch Will Discuss Subject With Germans January 15  
Basel, Jan. 11.—(By A. P.)—The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, a copy of which has been received here, says it is announced that Marshal Foch, commander-in-chief of the Allied armies, has telegraphed the request of Marshal Foch, Allied and German plenipotentiaries, which ends January 15. Accordingly, the general Foch said, he would meet the German plenipotentiaries January 14 or January 15 at Treves.

The North German Gazette of Berlin says that upon the request of Marshal Foch, Allied and German plenipotentiaries will meet January 14 or 15 at Treves to discuss a prolongation of the armistice.

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New Germany Still Menace to World

Continued from Page One  
they naturally established a socialistic government. The Kaiser's autocratic regime was replaced by the scarcely less arbitrary rule of "councils of workmen and soldiers."

Thus, through the fault of the inert, pusillanimous German burghers, Socialism, not Democracy, triumphed when the banner of revolt was at last unfurled in Berlin, Kiel and Hamburg. Kaiserism seems, for the moment at least, eliminated, but militarism, represented by the all-powerful "committees," in which the soldiers dominate absolutely over the workmen, is as tyrannical and aggressive as ever throughout Germany today.

This predominance of the military element seems to me the distinctive feature of the German revolution. Already the Berlin papers are beginning to protest against the authoritative, brutal attitude which the soldiers are everywhere adopting toward the rest of the population. The Prussian officer has been more or less dived of his authority and prerogatives, but the power of the Prussian "interfrier" is undiminished, nay, it has even increased since the revolution, on most of the innumerable "councils of soldiers and workmen," whence the central executive committee at Berlin derives its political power, these notorious non-commissioned officers of the German army, whose authority over their men was always even more despotic than that of the officers themselves, hold important positions and play a leading part. When the councils hold a meeting the prominent speakers are usually sergeants and corporals, to whose words of wisdom the private soldiers and workmen listen with mute, cowed respect.

Police Men Become Leaders  
Even the "schutzmann," the brutal German policeman, has succeeded in saving some of his authority, and, adapting himself with true German versatility to altered circumstances, has in many cases become a revolutionary leader. All these former firm supporters of the Kaiser's rule are naturally anxious to protect their interests and maintain their influence, and they are consequently hostile to Bolshevism as represented by Liebknecht and his adherents. The "interfrier" element will continue to play an important part in the development of the political situation in Germany. It is not impossible that the Prussian junkers still hope to be able one day to reconstitute the Hohenzollerns with the aid of the interfrizers and the soldiers of the German army, whose sudden conversion to revolutionary socialism seems, indeed, more than suspicious.

However that may be, the predominant role which these old drill-masters are still playing reveals very clearly that the evil spirit of militarism still dwells among the German people. The retreating and defeated German armies have been greeted like returning victors upon their arrival in Germany; triumphal arches were erected in the towns through which they passed, and even otherwise sensible newspapers like the Frankfurter Zeitung exalted these troops from a western front as "unvanquished heroes."

This moral camouflage, worthy of the aged imperial comical, undoubtedly constitutes an attempt on the part of the Berlin Government to turn defeat into victory in the eyes of the people and of the returning soldier themselves, and to keep alive popular belief in the inviolability of the German army in spite of Germany's capitulation. The revolution has transformed Germany from a military into a military state, and even this change may be merely transitory.

The annual of Mr. Roosevelt's articles on "The New Germany" will be printed in the Review by Miss Latham on Monday.

Wilson's View Favors Italy  
Continued from Page One  
the organization of a league of nations. In general the American plan follows the suggestions advanced by Lord Robert Cecil, who conferred with President Wilson on Tuesday.

The formula takes in account the disadvantages of popular opinion in the United States as well as in Allied countries, and necessarily involves the modification of the proposals of the most advanced advocates of this method of preventing war.

The American delegation has been careful to include nothing that will conflict with the Constitution or afford ground for the assertion that an amendment to the Constitution will be required to carry out its plan. Now with the formula proposed a league which even inferentially implies the sovereignty of any nation. In one aspect this violates the league from seeking itself to resort to force to discipline a recalcitrant Government should the majority of the league determine that force was necessary.

Another point that the American delegation avoids is found in the proposal that the league constitute a new government, with administrative powers, vested in "President of the World" or in an international council of supreme authority. One criticism directed at President Wilson when he came to Europe was that he desired to further his ambition to become the chief of a world government; but his part in organizing the American formula dispels this charge of its force.

It is reported that the formula will soon receive publicity in the American press. Wilson has decided to propose open sessions of the international conferences when the first meeting is held next week. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that Mr. Wilson is determined to see here until more definite progress has been made toward the adjustment of the most important questions that will come before the conference.

There are no signs of irritation over the details, but it is expected that a considerable discussion will be made when the Allied representatives get together. While it is certain that the President will start for America in the time to attend to the business of the coming day of Congress, it is sure that he will find his way in Paris in the last possible moment. That he will return to France in the spring does not seem certain.

He conferred yesterday afternoon with the American delegates and in every way is showing his desire to make headway.

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Vegetarian .50 Meat .75  
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To subscribers, we ask that they give as liberally as they can and give at once. Help the  
100% Federation of Jewish Charities  
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Women Named to City Positions  
City appointments today include Naomi S. Shusterman, Philadelphia General Hospital, housekeeper, Bureau of Charities, salary \$720; Edna Rosenblum, housekeeper, Bureau of Charities, salary \$600; Esther Kadansky, 2429 Kensington avenue, clerk, Bureau of Charities, salary \$710; Edna Kohn, 1111 North 33rd street, cashier, Bureau of Water, \$2.50; and Joseph F. Taylor, 801 North 33rd street, City Hall guard, Bureau of Police, \$1 a day.